

SPORTS

CHIESS:

CHAMPION KNOWN, MATCH CONTINUES

A curious situation has shaped at the women's chess title match in Volgograd. Having potted the coveted eight points ensuring her the title, 23-year-old Maya Chiburdanidze from Tbilisi may celebrate her third success. Leningrad's Irina Levitina failed again — to win she had to take half the points possible, i.e., a minimum 8.5 from 16 scheduled games. Though the champion is known the games will continue.

Already 15 games have been played in the men's match in Moscow. The latest was the most protracted — it lasted over two hours and took up two nights.

Autoly Karpov played White. The new Indian defence was played for the sixth time yet, the most popular opening. The most interesting thing is that Gari Kasparov's first 11 moves

were the same as Karpov's when he played Black in the preceding game. In a word, compared with the 14th game the opponents changed roles as it were.

But, understandably, there was no complete repetition. After tense play the White won a pawn after which the game was adjourned.

Next day Karpov took over five hours in search of a win but the challenger was very accurate. In defence and a draw was agreed upon in the 84th move.

Karpov still leads 4-0. Unlike in the women's match, the winner of the men's will have to be the first to score six wins (draws are not counted in and the number of games is not restricted).

Viktor BABKIN, chess observer

WHAT OBSERVERS SAY

Uem. Kuk An (Singapore), FIDE General Secretary:

Both world chess title matches — the men's in Moscow and the women's in Volgograd — are very exciting and finely organized. You have already arranged several most important and responsible events excellently. The present matches are no exception.

Aleksandr Malanovic (Yugoslavia), International Grandmaster, editor-in-chief of the

"Chess Informator" magazine: Our publication carries all the games of the Moscow match — everyone wants to know the way the world champion and the challenger are competing.

I keep a close watch on both duels, especially the Moscow one. So far I would single out for special praise the fourth game played here. It is the most interesting from the theoretical point of view.

CUP HAS TWO OWNERS

Twice European champion Daria Kulkale from Vilnius and twice individual world champion Galina Bogdanova from Astrakhan have shared the national

rhythmic exercises cup, the first such occurrence yet. They totalled 78.8 points each. Tatiana Druchina from Omsk totalled 77.95 to come third.



The competitions in Tashkent determined the best tennis players of 1984. In the picture USSR champions in men's doubles, Masters of Sport (International class), Muscovites Vadim Borisov (right) and Konstantin Pugayov.

MEDALS—TO THE MOST INTREPID

Trampoline jumper Irina Bludova from Kharkov has defended her title after winning the national championship in Kiev. She had a most complex programme with highly daring jumps and totalled 130.6 points. The men's individual jumps were won by another Ukrainian entrant Vadim Krasnoshepka

from Nikolayev with 140.6 points. Yekaterina Bobova and Marina Bondarenko won the synchronized jumps with 99.6 points, and Sergei Pronin and Igor Gelimbatovskiy took the men's event with 99.7.

The Armed Forces team triumphed overall.

Soviet teams continue in the cups

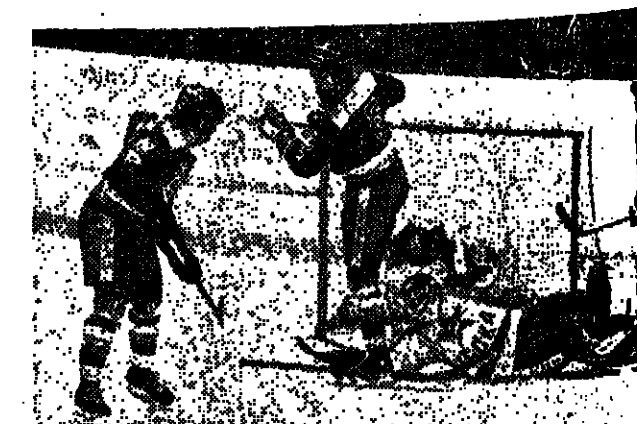
The ZIL team of the USSR has beaten the Dimitrov VIF team of Bulgaria 26-22 in the 1/16th international Handball Federation Cup play off to enter the 1/8th finals.

The first game in Sofia was also won by the Soviet team — 30-18. The Minsk Army Club drubbed Finland's BK-46 of the town of Karjala 40-22 in the 1/16th play-off to qualify for the next European Champions Cup stage.

Russian Federation wrestlers prevail

The Russian Federation free-wrestling team beat Georgia in Almaty to capture the national cup. The most distinguished participant in the event was four-time world champion Salmen Khasimikov from Moscow.

A tense moment in the match between Moscow Spartak and Dnepropetrovsk Dnepr ending in a 1-1 draw.



The Central Army Club beat Riga Dynamo 4-2 in a recent national championship game.

Photo by Andrei Knyazev

Tigran Petrosyan Memorial over

International Master Andriy Petrosyan of the USSR has won the first yet Tigran Petrosyan Chess Memorial, scoring 87 points in 15 games and winning not a single defeat.

Volleyball news

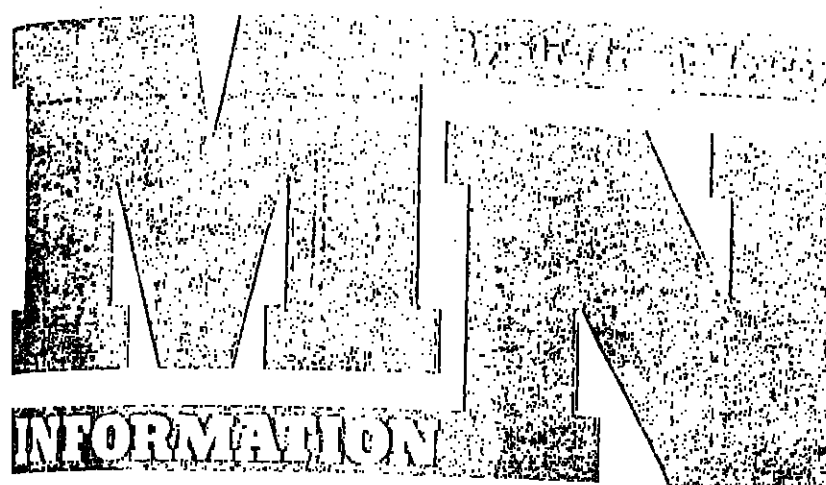
In the Czechoslovak capital Prague, the traditional international November 17 Cup tournament has ended, with national students' teams from Hungary, the GDR, the Soviet Union and the host's youth and student teams taking part. In the last round, the Soviet team yielded to Czechoslovakia, 3-1.

Gomel Stroitel, who are the Byelorussia Cup winners, played in the sports hall in Gomel, a town in the Byelorussian SSR. The Guinean national team, after some other friendly matches, the Byelorussian team held joint training sessions with their Guinean colleagues.

In Tokyo, two matches at the level of national teams have been played by women's volleyball players from Cuba and Japan. The Japanese team lost to the Cubans 2-3 and 0-3.

Czechoslovak climbers atop Everest

Czechoslovak climbers Pavla and Zoltan Demko have climbed Mount Everest, the world highest summit of 8848m without any oxygen devices. They took eight hours to climb atop from the fifth camp as high as 8,300 m and contend with high wind and low oxygen. They had to spend the night in their half-hour stay on the summit. The climbers left there the flag of Nepal and Czechoslovakia.

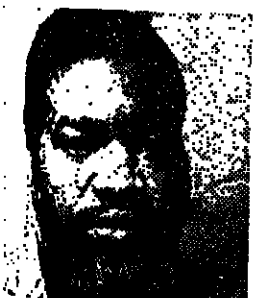


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SAM NUJOMA: WE WILL NOT CAPITULATE

The situation in Namibia is characterized by two things. First, the escalating violence by South Africa, its mounting military pressure and repression in the face of crushing the resistance of the Namibians fighting for independence. Second, the political manoeuvres which facilitate the advance of the same goal — a settlement in Namibia under a "broad-based" formula, just a distance of independence.



It is how SWAPO, the South West African People's Organisation, do not let the situation in Namibia at a press conference in Moscow. SWAPO, he said, had been carrying out an armed struggle against the Pretoria regime for 18 years, while the South African government has been going on for a century. We have breathed the people a belief in victory.

At the same time he stressed that the armed struggle is not only means of reaching independence. In May and July 1983, SWAPO held talks in South Africa in Lusaka and the Cape Verde Islands.

FACTS and EVENTS

The Belgian Government is preparing to send a 48 American cruise ship to the "Novelle" in the NATO Headquarters.

The Panamanian Government has expressed grave concern over the passage through the Panama Canal with the knowledge of US authorities, of a Japanese ship with a batch of plutonium on board.

Joint military manoeuvres attended by members of the Persian Arab nations cooperation council — Bahrain, Kuwait, Qatar, the United Arab Emirates, Oman and Saudi Arabia — are in progress in Saudi Arabia.

A new organization, the Progressive Coalition Against Racism, affliating members of various public, youth, and women's organizations and artistic committees, has begun activities in the USA.

The Head of the US Pacific and Indian Oceans Command, William Crowe, told the Japanese TV and Radio TBS network that Pentagon's combat deployment of sea-based Tomahawk cruise missiles with nuclear warheads is at an advanced stage.



Traffic is now open all along the 3,102 km long Balkal-Amur Railway, a year ahead of schedule. In this picture taken by our photo correspondent Alexander Abaza one of the trains with honorary passengers is approaching Tynda, the capital of BAM.

SOVIET-CHINESE TALKS IN PEKING

Peking, China's foreign minister and a member of the State Council, Wu Xueqian, and USSR special government envoy at the Soviet-Chinese political consultations, Soviet deputy foreign minister, Leonid Il'yichov, have met here to discuss bilateral relations as well as several international issues.

SYRIA'S STAND

Demascus, Abdullah al-Ahmar, Assistant Secretary-General of the Arab Socialist Renaissance Party, strongly condemned the aggressive US policy in the Middle East. He said that the tensions preserved in that region were the consequence of the all-round assistance and support which US imperialism was extending to Israel. However, in spite of the attempts made by Washington to implement the Camp David accords and the so-called Reagan's plan, Syria will continue to consistently pursue a course aimed at protecting the legitimate rights and interests of Arab nations and in the just reflection of the Middle East problem.

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Four employees of the AP bureau in Beirut were reported missing on October 24. Officials think they were hijacked.

Soviet University was again the scene of bitter skirmishes between police and students. Nearly 6,000 armed police moved in to break a mass demonstration demanding the release of political prisoners and free elections in South Korea.

USSR industry: results of nine months

- On the whole the industry fulfilled the production plan.
- Labour productivity went up by 3.7 per cent as compared with the same period last year. Priority growth of labour productivity was ensured as compared with the average wages.
- The savings from above-plan lowering of production costs ran into 0.5 per cent. The profit target plan was fulfilled.
- The plan for the output of gas, iron ore, steel, ready ferrous rolled stock, tractors, agricultural machinery, excavators, paper and some other goods, was realized.
- The planned volume of output of most consumer goods, including cotton fabrics, meat, sausages, butter and cars, was fulfilled.
- This data was released by the USSR Central Statistical Board which summed up the results of the implementation of the State Plan by the USSR industry in the nine months of 1984.

(See p. 5 for a Viewpoint.)

Peace Lesson for children and adults

To break the chain of fear and suspicion, both sides should take a new look at each other and the common future. This is one of the goals that the American civic and religious organization, "US-USSR Bridges for Peace", founded several years ago, is striving to achieve.

A delegation of 12 members of the organization, led by its Executive Secretary Clinton Gardner, is on its second visit to the USSR, and have already been to Moscow, Yerevan and Leningrad.

Their stay in Yerevan, capital of Soviet Armenia, coincided with the Week of Action for Disarmament sponsored by the UN and the World Peace Council held in the Soviet Union, and other parts of the world. The visitors were invited to secondary school No. 114 in Yerevan where many subjects are taught in English. That meeting turned out to be a sort of Peace Lesson. Schoolchildren held up an emblem of dove of peace and disarmament slogans.

Asked why in the Soviet Union all the mass media are stressing the need to safeguard peace and halt the insane arms race, the pupils and teachers replied that the Soviet people, who lost 20,000,000 of their compatriots fighting the Nazis, knew what war meant. In Armenia, like in the Soviet Union as a whole, there is hardly any family unscathed by war, which is why active efforts at achieving peace are not a mere slogan. Campaigning for peace is the ideology of our people, said Academician of the Armenian Academy of Sciences Gellust Galoyan, who is also Chairman of the Armenian republican Peace Defence Committee.

I am a veteran soldier, took



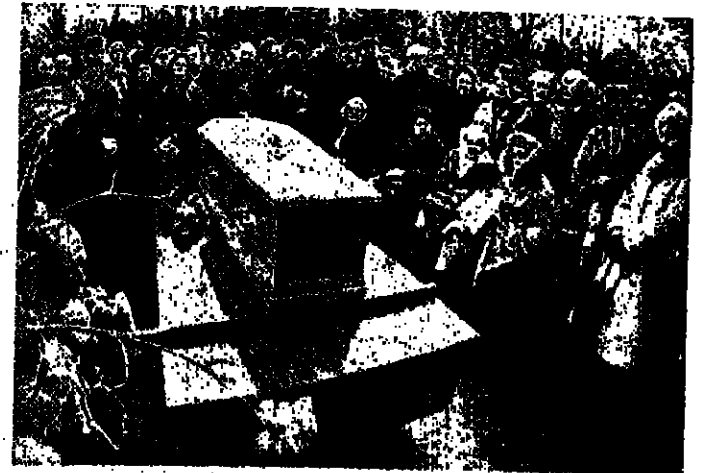
The members of the US delegation present to the Yerevan schoolchildren a gift from their counterparts in Connecticut.

Photo by the author

part in the landing in Normandy, was wounded twice and know what war is like, said Clinton Gardner. Let me assure you that ordinary Americans also want peace.

All the participants in the meeting recognized the presence of the war threat and the need to work for peace. These voices, like those of millions of people all over the world who attended the Week of Action for Disarmament, should be heard by those in the USA who support the nation's 300-billion-dollar military budget, militarization of outer space and a new twist to the arms race. They should be stopped — and now.

Vladimir BRODITSKY



At the ceremony of the re-interment of Chaliapin's remains at the Novodevichy Cemetery.

Chaliapin's remains buried in Moscow

On October 29, a nasty autumn day, the Russian people paid their last respects to Fyodor Chaliapin, the great Russian singer.

He died in Paris and his remains were buried in the Batignolles Cemetery for nearly 47 years. The inscription on the black plaque read: "A great son of the Russian land". Now the remains have been reinterred in Moscow in the Novodevichy Cemetery. The dream of returning home, to his native land, has been translated into reality.

The emotional, solemn and sad ceremony was held at the Novodevichy Cemetery. A veritable hill of flowers congested the formations.

In 1938 when Chaliapin was being buried in Paris, his relatives threw a handful of earth from Pskov land, preserved in the family into the grave. Now the whole Russian land belongs to the singer, just as he belongs to it.

ATTENTION, SUBSCRIBERS ABROAD

DEAR READERS,

"MN Information" comes out on Tuesdays and Saturdays and offers in brief the latest information on events in the USSR and in the world reported by TASS and foreign news agencies. Nothing short of the material carried in the editions of both

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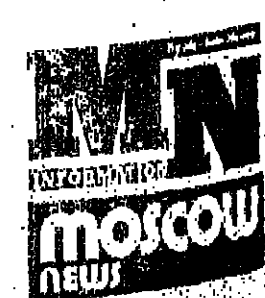
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Daniel Ortega on the Sandinist election programme

Managua. At a recent huge meeting in the administrative centre of the Masaya department over 2,000 peasants from the Nandamé, Diriomo, San Marcos and other areas close to the town of Masaya, were handed land ownership certificates. Altogether over 700,000 manzanas of land have been handed over to the peasants during the current election campaign.

Daniel Ortega, member of the National Leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, coordinator of the Leadership Council of the National Reconstruction Government, told the meeting that the election pro-

gramme of the Sandinist Front was aimed at consolidating popular power and the alliance of the working class, peasantry and other working people. He urged action to widen the state economic sector through an accelerated agrarian reform and to reactivate the country's productive potential. This programme will be fulfilled, he stated.

He accused rightist bourgeois parties, the national big business united in a supreme private sector council and the Catholic Church top hierarchy of anti-patriotic activities directed by the US Central Intelligence Agency.

To please USA and NATO

Boon. Lorenz Knorr, a political and public figure of the FRG, member of the directorate of the German Peace Union Party, has sent an open letter to Chancellor Helmut Kohl. In the letter he condemned Bonn's participation in speeding up the arms race in order to please the United States and NATO.

It is stressed in the letter that Helmut Kohl's election promises to secure "a world with the least amount of weapons" are absolutely incompatible with the deployment of new US first-strike nuclear-missile systems in the territory of the FRG.

Lorenz Knorr qualifies the lift-

ing by the council of the Western European Union of restrictions on the production of long-range missiles, strategic bombers, combat ships and submarines of all classes in the FRG as a step which fully contradicts the so-called securing of a world with the least amount of weapons.

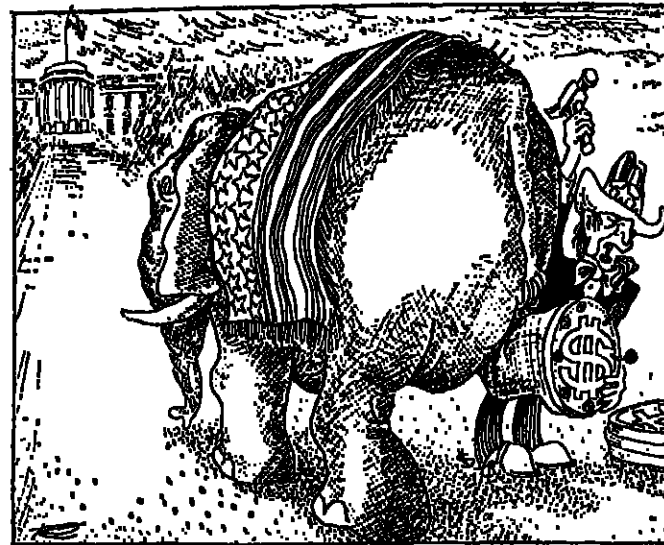
All this is indicative of the militarization of West Germany which runs counter to the norms of international law, violates the provisions of the country's fundamental law, and in no way promotes normalization of the FRG's relations with other states, Lorenz Knorr points out.

NAKASONE REELECTED

Tokyo. Prime Minister of Japan, Yasuhiro Nakasone, has been confirmed by the leadership of the Liberal-Democratic Party as the only nominee of the LDP for the post of its chairman. This, in fact, is reelection of Nakasone as leader of the ruling party for a new two-year term, since the rivals officially refused to put forward their candidatures. The post of chairman of the LDP, which is in majority in both houses of the Diet,

also secures for Nakasone the post of Prime Minister. This week the general meeting of LDP members will formally approve Nakasone's reelection.

The Prime Minister declared in connection with his reelection that the policy of the conservative cabinet, which he leads, will remain unaltered. Nakasone confirmed Tokyo's loyalty to the Japanese-US "security treaty". He expressed his intention to continue "administrative reform" in international policy.



Just a little more to go. Can we make it? Drawing by Konstantin Rybalko

A dangerous alliance

New Delhi. The participants in the meeting of the Assembly of National Unity, that was held here, expressed profound alarm due to the aggravation of the situation in the region, caused by the strengthening of the US-Pakistan military-strategic alliance.

By delivering the latest in weaponry, on a massive scale, to Pakistan, the USA is intensify-

ing the imperialist arrogance of the Islamabad regime, said Professor Raj Baldev, Chairman of the Assembly. The considerable building up, with US assistance, of Pakistan's military potential is leading to a serious destabilization of the situation in South and South-West Asia, and creates a real threat to the security of the neighbouring states.

Chilean junta condemned

Geneva. The UN Human Rights Commission has condemned the Pinochet regime at its meeting here.

Discussing Chile's refusal to comply with the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, Commission members — lawyers from 18 nations — stressed that basic human rights and freedoms were trampled upon in that country.

For example, they said, 18,000 troops were used to break up recent popular demonstrations, as a result of which 300 people, among them children, died. The country is still under a state of emergency and practices like military tribunals, mass arrests, torture of prisoners and disappearance and death of people who are against the ruling circles still continue.

Bangladesh: elections postponed

Dacca. The parliamentary elections in Bangladesh originally scheduled for December 8, this year, have been postponed for an indefinite time.

The authorities' decision followed a massive campaign by opposition parties who have re-

fused to take part in the elections under continuing martial law and in protest against the present composition of the Council of Ministers mainly consisting of members of the Jamaat ruling party.

SAM NUJOMA: WE WILL NOT CAPITULATE

(Continued from page 1)

Islands on ways of reaching a settlement. I must say, that Swaziland is unprepared for talks on a peaceful settlement of the Swaziland problem. Nujoma points out. We offered it a ceasefire and a start to the implementation of resolution No. 435 of the UN Security Council. In reply they demanded from us a unilateral ceasefire and that we lay down our arms. They decided our unconditional capitulation.

Significantly the South African racist regime was forced to talk with SWAPO by the successes of Namibian patriots. Later on our army has been fighting strikes against the South African armed forces, Nujoma assured. We launched operations on important highways and attacked strategic targets like power lines.

Forcing us into such a position is not the sole aim of the Bothe government, which has linked Namibian independence with a pullout of C-4 troops from Angola, an aim which has absolutely nothing to do with our struggle. And while Namibia is a country legally occupied by South Africa, the Namibians have every right to carry on the struggle for freedom and independence.

Defending this militarily right is confirmed by the international community of nations. SWAPO is ready for talks with South Africa on the basis of resolution No. 435 of the UN Security Council. Nujoma emphasized. We never agree to SWAPO's so-called discrimination allegedly for holding "democratic elections" monitored by South African occupation authorities.

Yuri MASHIN

HABRE SABOTAGES TALKS

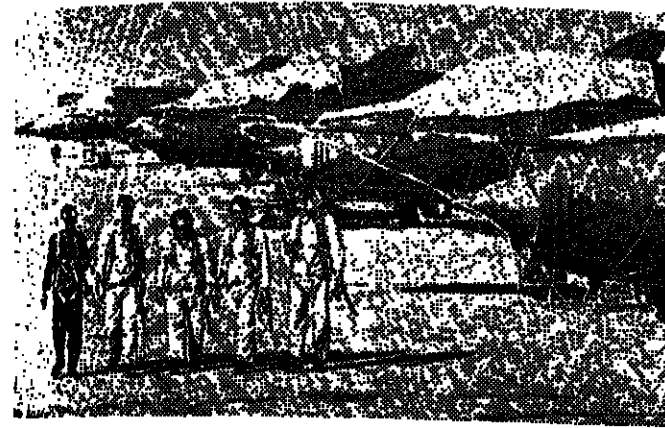
Paris. Talks on national reconciliation in Chad have been through the fault of the pro-Western regime of Habyarimana. According to news agency reports, Habyarimana's emissaries made a clearly unacceptable demand on the Chadian military-political group, the recognition of the Habyarimana administration as "Chad's legitimate government".

Commenting on the failure of the talks, observers noted that Habyarimana's position was clearly instigated by the West. In Washington and Paris, the talks' failure was reported to N'Djamena by US envoy, General Vernon Walters, who assured Habyarimana of US support.

Israel's economic difficulties

London. Talks between Israel and the West German Government, trade and the business community, have found ways of checking the country's growing inflation. The main aim of the government was to work out measures for curbing the growth of inflation, which reached 10 per cent by the end of the year, the world's highest. The government also discussed reserves and currency debts. The trade representatives, who, in the talks, claimed that the government's proposals were aimed at the interests of the working people.

It is clear that no verbal assurances of allegiance to peace and disarmament stand any chance against such disheartening facts.



These pilots are guarding the air space of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. Left: airfield route. Right: Captain Dzhamilys, one of the best Afghan airmen.



Photos by Alexander Zemlyanichenko

Trial of insanity

The Hague. The people of Holland are intensifying their drive against the aggressive plans of the USA and NATO to deploy American first-strike nuclear missiles in the country. The national coordinating committee, "No to Cruise Missiles", has urged legal proceedings aimed at legally banning the deployment in Holland of 48 cruise missiles. The trial is be-

ing organized by a group of noted lawyers opposed to the insane plans to militarize the country and the continuing nuclear arms race. They have come up with an indictment of the assumption that deployment of cruise missiles would breach national and international laws. A trial organizer and noted public figure, H. Wiebenga, said the start of mass open hearings is scheduled for autumn 1985.

Chile: general strike in the offing

Santiago. In Chile the Christian Democratic Party has given its support to a general strike scheduled for October 30 and called by the national leadership of the people's council.

In the meantime the military authorities have introduced tougher censorship and closed down indefinitely the information service of Radio Chilena owned by the Catholic Church for broadcasting differences within the power structure.

FACTS AND EVENTS

The American television network, CBS, has said that over the past four years, fifty thousand people have died in India. This is the price which the Salvadoran people have been paying for the "aid" which the Reagan administration has been giving to successive puppet governments, military and civilian regimes in that country.

On October 29, the oil

companies of the OPEC countries are to have an emergency meeting in Geneva. A spokesman for the Organization said the meeting is convened in view of the "critical situation" which has arisen after the state of companies of Britain and Norway have announced lower prices of their crude oil. The OPEC will gather to examine ways to protect the OPEC price structure.

Each policeman on patrol in West Berlin will in the future be issued a "chemical bracelet" which sprays a chemical irritant. Specialists have estimated that application of the substance may result in all sorts of inflammations and allergies as well as skin cancers.

Another victim of U.S. chemical warfare

In Chi Minh City, Nguyen Thi Phook, who died the other day in a hospital of Ho Chi Minh City, has become another victim of the chemicals used by the US in Vietnam in the 1960s. The peasant's death is reported to be caused by liver cancer provoked by di-

oxin, a chemical substance contained in defoliants sprayed by the US Air Force over vast areas of South Vietnam. So another life has been taken away by the Wrench Hand, as the chemical warfare operation was termed in the documents of the US military.

WEST GERMAN FIRMS DEFY SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION

Basel. According to W. Schwab, West German firms in the arms industry are defying the UN Security Council resolution imposing an embargo on arms shipments to the Republic of South Africa. The firms are supplying the South African government with military equipment to the Republic of South Africa.

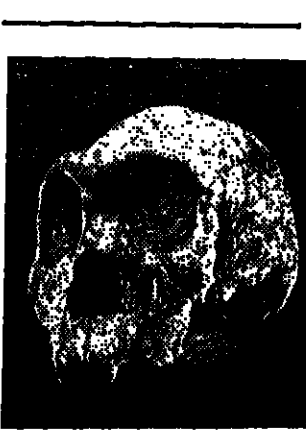
The representative of the Die Freiheit (Freedom) Party in Bonn, Hans-Joachim Lauth, said the South African government used armoured vehicles made by West German companies Magirus-Deutz A. G. and Daimler-Benz in particular, to suppress the native population of South Africa. Although this is well known to the Government of Germany, W. Schwab complains, it takes no measures to halt the shipments. Moreover, it approves of the firms' activities.

Science and technology

EARLY HUMAN TRACES

A Mongol-Soviet expedition has been studying Mongolia's early history and culture for 25 years now.

The team, which is carrying out comprehensive research in a vast region, specifically in the Gobi and central areas, have uncovered evidence of early human settlements that existed in Mongolia as early as 30,000 years ago.



In Kenya, remains of a human being who lived 1,000,000 years ago have been found. Scientists think the man's skeleton is the most well preserved relic of early human life ever found, AP reports.

● The reconstructed skull of the early man.

OF INTEREST

100,000 magazines alone

Swiss journalists have taken much pains calculating that there are at least 100,000 "scientific" magazines published in the world today. Every year they carry 2,000,000 articles and stories on various areas of knowledge. 10,000-plus books are annually published for the world of science, too. Special publications like bulletins, proceedings of conferences and symposiums and gazettes are printed in editions of up to 2,000,000 copies. The publications grow at a rate of five to ten per cent a year. Only large-memory computers are capable of processing such information.

A club fights superstition

In the United States there is a club whose members are bent on eradicating superstitions widely spread among Americans. The militant antiperfectionists speak of the life of the German composer Richard Wagner, who was born in 1813. In 1813, when he was 19 and wrote 18 operas, his life was and is...

Dog drives a car?

Can you imagine the face of a surprised policeman who is shown a driving licence by an Alsatian? This is no more than a joke. However, the police in the city of Wuppertal in West Germany have issued a licence to an Alsatian named Ajax von Klappert. The licence has the dog's photograph and all the necessary stamps. It has been issued for life and can only be withdrawn in case of heavy drunkenness or speeding.

FROM the SOVIET PRESS

SINISTER RELAY-RACE

A year after the US invasion of Grenada the motives which Washington was guided by are becoming still more obvious, writes V. Koronov, a political analyst of PRAVDA. It was code-named "sudden fury". But there was nothing sudden in that action. It was the 13th undisguised armed intervention of the USA in Latin America over the past 100 years and nearly the 60th in the Caribbean. However, what the present administration did is more than a simple continuation of this sinister relay-race.

Six months before the 40th US President took office, stresses the author, he was submitted a secret report of the so-called Santa Fe committee, called "The New Inter-American Policy for the 80s". All the governments, parties and movements which liberated themselves or sought to get free from US "trusteeship" were declared in the report as hostile to the USA. It was proclaimed that against such governments any methods and means — blockades, coups, destabilisation, assassination of leaders, etc. — would do. The invasion of Grenada was one of the acts in carrying out this programme.

'SILENT DEATH' DIPLOMACY

At one time the colonizers suppressed unruly peoples by means of ship guns, writes A. Goltz, analyst of KRASNAYA ZVEZDA. This policy was named "gunboat diplomacy". Today Washington intends to carry out "silent death" diplomacy in developing countries.

The author comments on the monstrous experiments which were staged by the American chemical concern Dow Chemical in North-East Brazil. According to data provided by public organizations, more than 2,000 square kilometres of forest area were treated with two toxic agents, as a result of which about 7,000 people died and two Red Indian tribes were completely exterminated.

The genocide carried out by the US concern, which has close ties with the Pentagon, states the author, has shown clearly the hypocrisy of the White House which continues to praise in every way its "initiatives", allegedly aimed at banning chemical weapons.

The Washington admirers of "silent death" are already using chemical weapons. They are supplied to the CIA mercenaries waging an undeclared war against the Afghan people. US toxic agents are also used by the reactionary regime of El Salvador.

ACTING AS GENDARME

Pakistan plays an ever greater part in the militarist plans of Washington, writes V. Kondratyev in IZVESTIA. Its territory has for several years been used to wage an undeclared war against Afghanistan.

The USA is resorting to various methods in order to escalate Pakistan's hostile policy with regard to neighbouring India, notes the author. A typical example is the recent statement of the American ambassador in Pakistan, who said in an address to students in Lahore that the USA would extend a helping hand to Islamabad in case of an armed conflict with India. The diplomat even went as far as to present India as a potential aggressor.

Almost simultaneously with this statement the press in other countries carried reports, writes the author, about Reagan's proposal to provide Pakistan with American "nuclear umbrellas". Mrs Indira Gandhi, Prime Minister of India, pointed out the dangerous results of this US step. India, she said, should be ready for any unforeseen circumstances.

WORDS AND DEEDS OF WASHINGTON

Having no achievements of all in arms limitations but with rather skyrocketing records in militaristic ventures, writes A. Mosgovoi in SOVIETSKAYA ROSSIYA, the Republican administration on the eve of presidential elections fired a propaganda volley to prove what cannot be proved, alleging that the USA shows concern about disarmament, while the "insidious Russians" stand in its way.

These are words, notes the author, but in practice everything looks different: mass production of B-1 strategic bombers and MX ballistic missiles has started. Pershing-2 missiles are being deployed in the Federal Republic of Germany ahead of schedule, the arsenals of chemical warfare are growing and US General Rogers, Commander of NATO Joint Armed Forces, demands that they be further stepped up. The USA has started testing the anti-satellite ASAT complex. The Pentagon gets allocations running into many billions of dollars to develop outer space attack systems.

VIEWPOINT

Svyatoslav KOZLOV

Reagan's empty 'peace' rhetoric

During these last pre-election days President Reagan spares no time and effort in an attempt to convince all the skeptics (and there are lots of them) of his exceptional "peaceful nature". At the same time, during his latest TV debate with Mondale, his greatest dream was to achieve complete destruction of all global nuclear arms.

Yet the talk of the dream still remains empty rhetoric. The reality is the signing by the president of the 1983 record military budget of nearly 300 billion dollars.

This document is the most eloquent testimony to Washington's real politics, leaving no doubt that the present administration

military dreams, if any, are only about attaining military advantage over all other nations and winning "star" and other wars.

The record outlays for continued American rearmament will primarily go into nuclear weapons. Major beneficiaries are the B-1B strategic nuclear bomber development programme, as well as programmes for the intercontinental ballistic MX, the Midgeman, and long-range cruise missiles, Trident missile submarines and neutron weapons. Just how far all these programmes are from a realization of the president's noble dream is clear enough.

In fact it reflects quite the opposite: it unflinchingly boosts US nuclear potential and brandishes

the nuclear stick. There are lavish appropriations, too, for conventional armaments, with emphasis on their qualitative improvement.

As an unequivocal negative reply to the Soviet proposal on preventing militarization of outer space, which is actively supported by the UN, the budget calls for huge appropriations on anti-missile defence system with space-based elements. It seems Congressional legislators who passed this budget favour Pentagon's intention to develop a sort of "peace shield" to save the USA from a retaliatory blow. They would not recognize that the budget finances the opening of the budget finances opening very dangerous for the whole planet.

It is clear that no verbal assurances of allegiance to peace and disarmament stand any chance against such disheartening facts.

The USA, in general, would not give a thought to the fact that all this is but a new attempt to break existing strategic parity between the two nations which could only still further destabilize relations between them (and in the world as a whole) and hinder talks on limiting the arms race and disarmament.

Washington ignores Soviet proposals for slashing military spending, freezing armaments. It refuses not to be first to use nuclear arms; refuses to denounce the use of force in international relations, and would not reciprocate, even a little bit, genuinely peaceful initiatives.

Still worse, according to the American press, the Pentagon is already considering its 1986 draft budget which, according to preliminary estimates, will reach an unprecedented 333,700 million dollars.

Thus Washington is steadily boosting arms outlays, and consequently, military preparation, satisfying appetite and demands of the omnipotent military industrial complex.

It is clear that no verbal assurances of allegiance to peace and disarmament stand any chance against such disheartening facts.

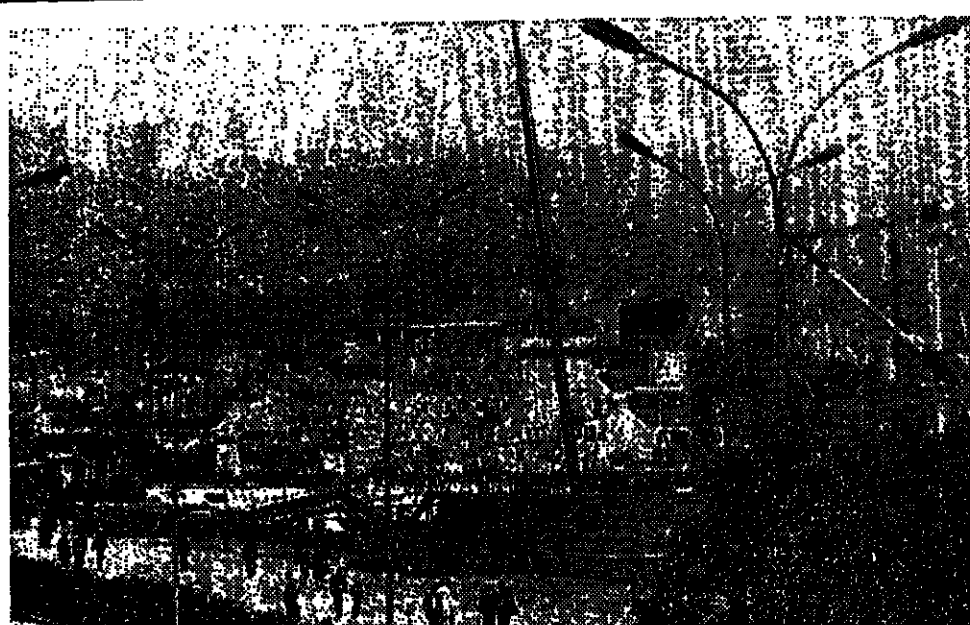
HOME NEWS

Round the Soviet Union

● A TRADITIONAL AUTUMN POETRY FESTIVAL HAS BEEN INAUGURATED IN NORTH OSETIA, an autonomous republic in the Caucasus. It is dedicated to the 125th anniversary of the birth of the Osetian poet Kosta Khelagurov. Osetian men of letters, many poetry enthusiasts and guests from various cities of this country have gathered in the capital Ordzhonikidze to pay tribute to the memory of the poet who loved this city and the mountainous Terek River. An exposition has been reorganized in the Historical and Architectural Complex in the remote mountainous village of Nar, where the poet was born. On display are K. Khelagurov's documents, manuscripts, letters, and paintings.

● ONE OF THE STREETS IN ROSTOV-ON-DON (SOUTH OF THE EUROPEAN USSR) HAS BEEN NAMED AFTER THE FRENCH CITY OF LE MANS. The Executive Committee of the City Soviet passed such a decision, marking the 3rd anniversary of signing a treaty between the two cities on cultural cooperation and partner ties.

● TWO DOZEN BEAVERS HAVE BEEN DISPATCHED BY AIR FROM KARELIA (AN AUTONOMOUS REPUBLIC IN THE NORTH-WEST OF THE EUROPEAN USSR) TO KAMCHATKA. The population of these valuable fur animals in this lake region has been fully restored and it has become possible to send them for settlement in other regions. For a whole century the number of these animals in Karelia was so small that they were missing altogether in the list of local hunting experts. Only 25 years ago, as a result of nature protection measures beavers appeared again on the territory of the autonomous republic. Now their number has already come to 2,000.



GOODS FOR EUROPE AND ASIA

These photos were taken at the port of Vladivostok, the Far East. The photo below shows the new port terminal where a special system of stockpiling heavy containers is being used; special cranes arrange them in five tiers. The flow of goods is controlled by a computer management system.

Vladivostok, one of the biggest Soviet ports in the Pacific, is now being modernized. This is part of a programme for the development and reconstruction of all ports of the Soviet Far East, during the 11th five-year plan period (1981-85). The need for such a programme has been necessitated by high growth rates of the economic potential of the region and the development of foreign trade. The Soviet Far East, with an area of more than 8 million square kilometres, abounds in minerals and timber. Major transformations are now taking place in the area, aimed at fuller utilization of local mineral and biological resources, and at increasing industrial capacities.

Through the ports of the Far East the USSR is conducting trade with Japan, Australia, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the South-East Asian countries. The fulfilment of programme will ensure a growth of domestic and export-import freight haulage.



New tractor-making factories

It has been recently announced that a series of factories to produce new universal 150 hp tractors, diesel engines and fuel systems for them is planned to be built in the Soviet Union, in a small town of Yabuga on the Kama River.

The tractor is a new machine offering much better cost to performance characteristics than any similar Soviet or foreign make. The new tractor is intended to industrialize row-crop farming which is responsible for half of all labour costs in crop farming in this country.

The machine will be provided with a series of 54 new agricultural implements. The tractor's capability is further enhanced by its being able to operate with any of the new produced dies and mountable implements.

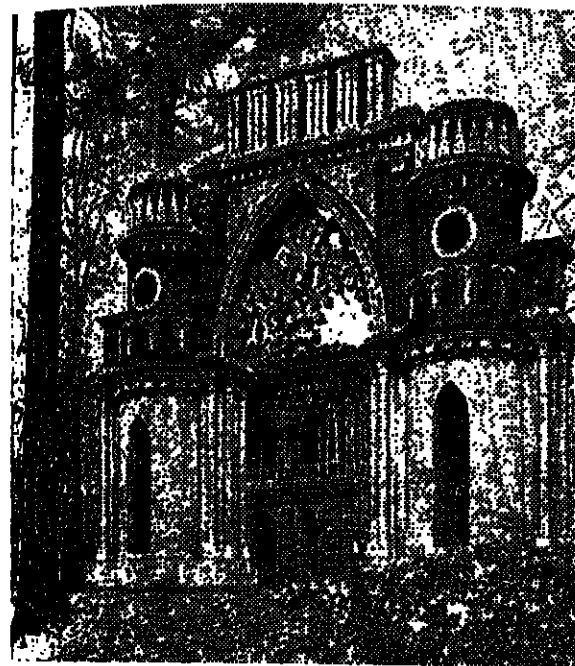
A major advantage of the machine lies in its serving as a prime mover for three implements at a time in order to perform up to three different operations simultaneously. This will save much labour costs and fuel.

Fast combine for coal mines

Mines will be built faster if the tunnelling machines made by the Yasnovatskaya engineering factory in the Ukraine. Industrial tests of the machine have been completed at the Yuzhno-Donetskiy akaya pit. The more powerful and strong machine can excavate a tunnel of 100 to 120 metres long within a month, which is twice as fast as existing machines. It has another advantage: that its telescopic working arm makes it to how tunnels with a cross section of 35 square metres. Such spacious "corridor" is essential for the builders of deep mines which require well-ventilated shafts because of temperatures underground. The machine is operated by an operator who can control the operation of the complex from a distance of 15 metres by a small portable control panel.

HOME NEWS

Places to visit



TSARITSYNO

Catherine the Great loved Moscow. One day after visiting Kolomenskoye, which had become famous by that time, the Empress also wanted to inspect the lands which she bought in 1775. The name Black Mud was turned down by the Empress. Henceforth, it will sound as Tsaritsyno, she said.

She ordered a palace to be built there together with several facilities, characteristic of that time: a park, a pavilion and a bridge in Moorish-Gothic style. The construction was entrusted to the famous architect Vasily Bazhenov.

The architect devoted ten years to completing the Tsaritsyno ensemble. Alas, the Empress quickly cooled towards her idea, but Bazhenov became seriously enthusiastic about it. Not much has reached us after all this time but even what we can see today is really good. The fancy bridge, adorned by two round towers with pointed corners, looks especially beautiful in autumn: yellow leaves, placid water and quietness make this place of Moscow charming.

Catherine did not like the palace. In 1785 she came to Tsaritsyno and ordered that it be pulled down. Historians believe that the reason for this was the news about an attempt on her life and, moreover, that it was supposed to take place in Tsaritsyno.

The Grand Palace was built there in 1793 by another architect Kazakov. Earlier a park (described by Turgenev in his novel "The Yve") had been laid in the place. Several pavilions were also erected there early in the 19th century.

A record voyage

After a marvellous voyage across the Bering Sea, a Roman ship across three seas a caravan of "Omsky" ships have anchored at the port of Nikolayevsk-on-Amur (the Far East).

For the first time in the history of the Northern Sea Route, a fleet of river ships travelled through the Arctic route in the navigation season (in the 19th century a voyage took two years).

It was made possible thanks to the channel paved for the ships by the icebreaker "Yaroslav" and also icebreakers "Yaroslav" and "Kapitan Sorokin".

The expedition, meteorological and hydrological surveillance, also contributed to this record voyage.

OF INTEREST

The famous fountains of Peter the Great in Leningrad, near the museum of the Catherine Palace, have been in many respects repaired. The number of its fountains is now 147. The new bells which kept silent for many years have come into the middle of the fountain. The fountain is in the Upper Garden of the palace.

For reconstruction, the restoration of the museum of the Catherine Palace has been completed. As for music lovers, they have been provided with a fine opportunity to meet three times a week in a special room with the ensemble of ancient instruments. The western gallery of the palace has been set aside for the salon.

Soviet and American religious leaders meet

Bishop Philip R. Cousin, head of a group of the National Council of Churches of Christ (NCCC), which paid a visit to the Soviet Union recently at the invitation of the Russian Orthodox Church, said his delegation was taking away with it a wonderful impression of the Soviet Union and of the talks it had here. Wherever we went, the bishop stated, to Odessa, Minsk,

Tallinn or Zagorsk, we were accorded a warm reception. The US religious workers held talks with representatives of the Russian Orthodox and other churches of the USSR. A joint communiqué adopted points out that the goal of the visit of the US religious workers was among other things, to promote better mutual understanding and trust between Soviet and American peoples.

PEOPLE'S UNIVERSITIES HAVE 20 MILLION ENROLLMENT

Some 20 million people are attending lectures at people's universities in the USSR. The universities are a volunteer venture aimed at propagandizing cultural, political, economic and scientific knowledge. Explains Stepan Kalchenko, rector of a Moscow people's university: Our university has 10 departments, specifically environmental protection, engineering processes, standardization, chemical engineering, innovations for industry and for agriculture, etc. It is run by a council elected from among the students and lecturers. A hundred or so lecturers include

academicians, professors, and industry specialists. They lecture in their free time. No entrance exams are needed to enter a university. Education is free of charge. The whole cycle takes two years, with the classes being arranged every week in the evening. A diploma gives the right for a qualification commission to promote a graduate to a higher position, if he or she is an engineer, or to give a higher rating for a worker. Over the 25 years since our university was set up, Kalchenko says, over 17 thousand people have been graduated.

Science and technology

DRILLING GEAR

FOR ANTARCTIC

EXPLORATION WELLS

Soviet scientists are going to study Antarctic glaciers with the help of new drilling equipment developed by Leningrad engineers.

It includes a drill-mounted contraption which will be used to collect samples of carbon dioxide, the most accurate indicator of the age of ice, right deep inside the well. Previously such analyses were conducted on many-metre-long core samples which had first to be taken out of drill holes.

Antarctica's ice cover which is in places more than four kilometres thick keeps growing by an average of four centimetres a year. By analysing the composition of old ice found there, Soviet scientists are able to learn facts about the planet's weather,

MICROORGANISMS PURIFYING

OIL-CONTAMINATED

SUBSTANCES

Microorganisms producing methane have been discovered by Soviet scientists in oil fields. Experts hope it will be possible to use for processing crude oil wastes into valuable fuel and also for purifying not only water, but also soil contaminated with oil products.

Among the arsenal of scientists there are microorganisms and bacteria producing protein, alcohol and other valuable materials for the chemical and food industries, the power engineering and heavy industries, agriculture and medicine.

In recent years Soviet experts have tried to use them for the most unusual purposes, for example, to create sensors, phototransformers and catalysts of chemical processes.

Lake Baikal tornado

Weathermen stationed near Lake Baikal in Siberia have made in their catalogue of rare and mysterious natural phenomena an entry about an unusual movement of air masses.

It was observed by a resident of Irkutsk from his boat on a quiet summer day as he was fishing on the lake.

Never forgetting that when on Lake Baikal one has to watch for every change in the weather, the angler spotted an "isolated cloud" hovering on one spot for a long time but then suddenly started for the shore at

great speed. People on the shore could see a whirling funnel speeding low above the water for a few seconds. The lake seemed to boil as tall waves rolled along it.

The Baikal trench is the place where dozens of winds originate, each having its own name.

Experts initially considered this phenomenon as one of these winds. But as they have found out later, it does not have one permanent place and direction. That the cloud should whirl funnel-like indicates that it is a Baikal variety of a tornado.

New radio telescope

A powerful radio telescope with a semi-spherical main reflector is being built in Armenia (a republic in the USSR) at an altitude of 2,500 m above sea level. It is intended to study distant galaxies, non-stellar objects and planets, and to solve other radioastronomical problems.

VIEWPOINT

Industry: growth, progress, efficiency

Leonid UMANSKY,

member of the USSR Statistical Board colloquium, comments on the performance of Soviet industry during the nine months of 1984.

Over the comparable period last year, industrial output grew by 4.1 per cent. It is somewhat higher than the planned target of 3.8 per cent. It is worth mentioning that since 1981 industrial output in the USSR has been continuously growing and by 1983 had exceeded the 1980 output by 11 per cent. To compare, in the USA, France and West Germany the 1983 industrial output was below the 1979 level, while in Britain it continues to be lower than the 1978 figure.

The highest rates were observed for some fuel and energy resources: electric energy production went up by 5 per cent, with much of the increment being achieved through nuclear power stations; gas production increased by 10 per cent (already last year the USSR became the world's biggest natural gas producer).

The share of growth achieved through higher productivity continuously increases: 81 per cent of growth resulted from higher productivity between 1981 and 1983. In 1983 the figure was higher, 88 per cent, and in the nine months of the year so far even higher, 91 per cent. What stands behind higher productivity? Only more intensive production on the basis of more advanced technology. Products intended for total automation saw accelerated growth of production. These include microprocessor technology, robots, etc. Over the nine months 21 per cent more numerically controlled machine tools were produced than in the comparable period last year. This figure for robots is even higher, 33 per cent, and for computer technology, 12 per cent. Other units for industrial automation feature a 6 per cent growth.

In January-September, 1984 over six thousand production lines, 3.5 thousand automated production areas, and 220 computer control, including process control, systems, were built.

Saving of resources is a very remarkable feature of the past months' raw materials, energy and fuels, ferrous metals have been saved in considerable quantities. Here are some examples. Savings in energy and fuels amount to half of the growth, while in the production of ferrous metals savings have surpassed the growth. Economically, it means that less and less energy and metals are used per unit of national income. This results in the fact that performance grows faster than costs.

The performance of Soviet industry in the nine months of the year shows that its contribution to the national economy is rather tangible and that it is a reliable source for the growing living standards of the Soviet people.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

FIRST NUCLEAR TRANSPORT BEING BUILT

PRAVDA reports a ship of a new type was developed in the USSR. The Zulu shipyards in Kerch have laid the keel of the world's first 40,000 h.p. nuclear transport with icebreaking capability. She is meant for carrying international standard lighters or containers in the Arctic seas. The size of the nuclear ship, called "Sevmorput", are rather impressive: her length is nearly equal to three football pitches, the width is 32.2 metres, and payload — 33,500 tonnes.

Through clear water the ship will go at a speed of 21 knots—about 40 km per hour. Practically in any ice-field she will be able to move at a speed of 5 knots. Her hull will stand any pressure of the Arctic.

The "Sevmorput" is capable of taking on board 74 lighters, each 19 metres long and 10 metres wide. Its 500-tonne deck crane will quickly lower them down to be towed by a tugboat.

She will operate in the northern seas only in the navigation period and later—in other latitudes, right up to the tropical ones. Yet, the main function of the ship is mass-scale use of lighters for transporting various goods to the developing regions of the Arctic basin.

The "Sevmorput" is not an experimental ship but the first in series and will pave the way for others.

The construction of nuclear lighter and container ships with icebreaking capability marks a new step in the world shipbuilding and in the implementation of a long-range programme for transportation and economic development of the Soviet North, stresses the paper.

CARDIOLOGY: NEW APPROACH

Cardiovascular diseases form one of the global problems facing mankind. To solve it, scientists believe, it is necessary to develop preventive cardiology.

This is largely the work of the future, the task of the next century, but it is necessary to start work today, writes in NAUKA I ZHIZN magazine Academician Yevgeny Chazov, Director of the All-Union Cardiology Centre in Moscow. One of the three institutes making up the Centre deals with preventive problems. According to the author the institute had to reconsider former

conceptions and approaches. The Institute has set up cooperation programmes on disease prevention sponsored by 20-30 institutes of cardiology and cardiological centres in different cities of the country. They are studying the spreading and influence of the factors of the environment on the development of cardiac diseases. For example, more than 77,000 people suffering from hypertension were examined, i.e., 2,000-3,000 in various areas of the country.

Speaking about new and principled ideas which were provided by the work of the preventive institute, it was proved that the roots of cardiovascular diseases are traced in children and the youth. In other countries preventive or other measures to control these diseases usually begin at the age of 40, i.e., when the disease already manifests itself. This is however a secondary prophylaxis, i.e., of a disease rather than of its causes. But we put the question in such a way as to handle the disease at an early stage. In fact, about 8 per cent of schoolchildren aged 14 already have high arterial pressure. Atherosclerotic changes have been registered by us among teenagers aged 12, 14 and 16.

So our task is to create a healthy way of life. In this connection we are advancing an integrated programme for primary preventive measures. We consider it necessary to set up a single code of measures which would help a person to be healthy. For example, smoking is harmful not only for heart but also for lungs and for the stomach. Proper diet means to prevent diabetes, cardiac and a number of gastric diseases.

Though we are taking the first steps in this field, our initiatives have already been backed by leading scientists throughout the world, stresses the author. The first congress in the history of medicine on the prevention of cardiovascular diseases will be held next year. It will be organized by the World Health Organization jointly with the International Society of Cardiology. The congress will take place in the Soviet Union and our Centre will actively participate in its preparation.

DOLPHIN TRAINING CENTRE IN A LAKE

Nearly all dolphin training centres in the world, of which there are more than 80, are artificial reservoirs. An exception is the country's second centre after the Babin entertainment base, which opened this summer on the Black Sea in the Soviet Union, near the cape of

Maly Utrish (not far from Anapa and Gelendzhik port), writes the newspaper IZVESTIA. Now the new centre puts up a show of dolphins, northern and southern seals and sea lions. Later on the collection of mammals will be expanded. What distinguishes this dolphin will be expanded. What distinguishes this dolphin will be expanded. What distinguishes this dolphin will be expanded.

The animals are demonstrated against a beautiful landscape in a spacious reservoir. In the conditions habituated for dolphins and fin-footed animals. In a year or two, when the training of animals will reach a pretty high level we intend to take them on the open sea. The conditions in the Utrish dolphin centre are very convenient for the spectators to observe animals in the lake as well as on open sea. The domestic animals in the lake as well as on open sea. The domestic animals in the lake as well as on open sea. The domestic animals in the lake as well as on open sea.

MAP OF UNDERGROUND SEA

A new unusual map has been compiled in the Soviet Union for using it in agriculture and related industries. The map shows the underground sea. The map shows the underground sea. The map shows the underground sea. The map shows the underground sea. The map shows the underground sea.

The new hydrogeological map will shortly become a desk companion for collective farms chairmen, heads of irrigation canals and livestock-breeding enterprises, stresses the article.

Theatre, Cinema and TV Stars

TATYANA GOLIKOVA



Her forte being the beauty and purity of line, says Marina Semyonova, Golikova's "coach" at the Bolshoi, once a famous prima ballerina, now a no less famous ballet mistress. She has a gift for broad and melodious gesture. Her command of the stage and her concentration on the role are truly admirable. She likes dancing, and quite extraordinarily so. Of all I have worked with, Golikova is more Russian.

The Bolshoi ballerina Tatyana Golikova has been dubbed the "queen of adagio". Tatyana Golikova has conquered one of the highest and most difficult peaks in Russian cho-

reographic classics: Odette-Odile in Tchaikovsky's "Swan Lake". Her Odette is sweet and touching, and Odile is brilliant and irresistible. The ballerina's movements are as convincingly melodious in the famous lyrical adagio as they are impetuous in the second-act pas-de-deux. Yuri Grigorovich's productions have offered the ballerina a chance to reveal her other assets. She is majestic and lyrical as the Oriental princess Mehmede Banoo in Arif Melikov's "Love Legend" (based on Nazim Hikmet's poem). Crasus' mistress Aegina from Aram Khachaturian's "Spartacus" in her interpretation is seductive and bewitching. The ballerina seems to be sculpting her every movement. However, different the two characters may be, both have their womanly beauty. Yet another characteristic shared by all of Golikova's creations is their being down-to-earth human beings rather than dream figures out of fairy tales. The ballerina knows how to express human suffering and emotions through dance, which has always been the hallmark of Moscow ballet school.

Tatyana Golikova graduated from the Moscow Ballet School, where her innate for broad leap, graceful stride and perfect rotation were developed to be further polished at the Bolshoi. However, those technical assets are no more than a means to create striking imagery.

All that has been said so far is certainly true of the ballerina's latest role, Lyuska in Shostakovich's "The Golden Age". Here is another impetuous soul, striving to find her destiny and dying prematurely only to evoke deep compassion for a dream not come true. Depicting that character, the ballerina uses bright colours and sharp contrasts rather than subtle chiaroscuro.

Her plans for the near future include preparing concert numbers with her husband Mikhail Talvin, also a soloist at the Bolshoi. Right now they are practicing the famous pas-de-deux from Adam's "Coraire". The ballerina dreams of dancing Isarina Anastasia in Yuri Grigorovich's production of "The Tzarevna", because, according to her teacher Semyonova and her own opinion, the Russian theme is most congenial to her both emotionally and stylistically.

Margaret ANOKHINA

● Tatyana Golikova as Lyuska in Shostakovich's ballet "The Golden Age". Photo by Georgi Soloviyov

The Solomin brothers' premiere

The creative cooperation between two popular theatre and cinema actors, the Solomin brothers, has continued in Leo Tolstoy's play, "The Living Corpse", recently staged at the Maly Theatre in Moscow.

Two years ago the debut of the elder representative of the actors' dynasty Yuri Solomin, took place on this famous stage as an art director. In cooperation with Yevgeny Veselki, he staged Gogol's comedy, "The Inspector-General", in which the younger brother played the part of Khlestakov. This time, the two brothers have shifted places: Vitaly has produced Tolstoy's play and Yuri plays the part of the main character Fyodor Protasov.

More works returned to Saryan museum

Canvases acquired by the Saryan House-Museum in Yerevan are new details supplementing the artistic portrait of Martiros Saryan.

Six works by the master have been returned to where they were made. Among them are the landscape "The Zoravor Church and Ararat", and "The Valley", which convey the severe beauty of the mountainous land. The firing of the Armenian chemical industry is shown in the picture "The Chemical Complex in Kirovakan", while the sketch, "The Morning in the Port of Baku", tells us about Saryan as a marine landscape painter. Remarkable is the history of canvases which were donated

to the Saryan House-Museum by M. Kireyeva of Moscow. A biologist by profession and one of the first woman-divers in this country, she first came to Armenia as far back as 1927 to study Lake Sevan. It was then that she got to know with Saryan. Carried away by his art, M. Kireyeva purchased several of his paintings. Later, he gave her some of his works as presents. This is not the only recent contribution to the House-Museum. Not long ago another work by the master, the pencil "Portrait of a Man" dated 1934, was given to the museum by members of the chamber orchestra, the Virtuosi of Moscow during a visit to Yerevan.



A play based on Servantes' "Don Quixote" has been produced by the Moscow Puppet Theatre. The tragicomic fantasy called "Señor Knight", touches on the problems of honor and love.

Photo by Vadim Shults

'THE TWENTIETH CENTURY'

This is the title of a cycle of films in which we want to show the main accomplishments of this century, its achievements, its tragic delusions, and contradictions, says film director Lev Kulidzhanov.

At present, we are showing two films which are chronologically distant from each other. One of them encompasses the first few decades, with the First Russian Revolution of 1905 as its central event.

The second film is about World War II. Work on the latter film has taken us to Pa-

ris. There we are filming at selecting archive material. France is the first country where our filming crew has gone. We have met prominent Resistance leaders and former pilots of the Normandie-Niemen squadron. We are also interested in people who know about the war only from films and books. According to plan, the 12th block of films about World War II is to be released in 1986.

The films about our days will be dedicated to the various aspects of modern life — culture, sports and fashion.

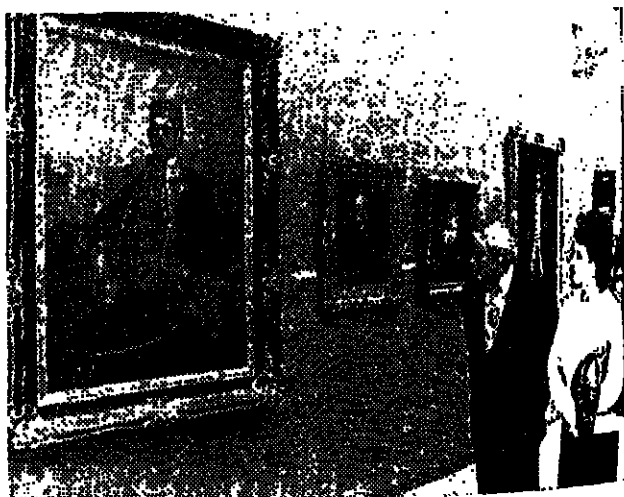
DOWN TO OUR DAY

A show just opened at the State Art Gallery in Krymskaya Embankment presents masterpieces of the national art of Serbia. The show is based on Balkan cultural treasure from the National Museum in Belgrade, many of which are being shown outside Yugoslavia for the first time.

Original sculptures and ceramics, medieval bronzes and gold decorations, the first Cyrillic

books, 19th-20th-century art — some 500 items in all represent an anthology of the culture of the old land. The chronology spans from early times to the help helps trace the development of culture in Serbia.

The show, timed to coincide with the 40th anniversary of liberation of Belgrade from the invaders, is part of the cultural cooperation between the USSR and Yugoslavia.



At the exhibition.

WHAT'S ON?

October 30-November 2

THEATRES

Kremlin Palace of Congresses (Kremlin). Bolshoi Theatre performances: 30 — Glebov, "The Little Prince" (ballet), 31 — Borodin, "Prince Igor" (opera).

Bolshoi Theatre (Sverdlov Sq). Guest performances by the Pallasvill Opera and Ballet Theatre from Georgia: 1 — Pallasvill, "Daisi" (opera), 2 — Musorgsky, "Boris Godunov" (opera).

Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St). 31 — Rimsky-Korsakov, "May Night" (opera), 1 — Tchaikovsky, "The Snow Maiden" (ballet), 2 — Scherbin, "Not Love Alone" (opera).

Operetta Theatre (6 Pushkinskaya St). 30 — Pichkin, "Wedding With the General", 1 — Kaiman, "The Gypsy Princess", 2 — Strauss, "Long Live the Waltz".

Chamber Musical Theatre (71 Leningradsky Prospekt). 2 — Doubilbill, Telemann, "Pimpino" (opera), Pauer, "Family Counterpoints".

FILMS

You Are Happy, Doki (Mosfilm Studio).

One day in the life of nurse Zhensya Kurakova. Cinema: "Novorossiysk" (1972) Tsvetaya Kunkova. So. 1972. Gains of a Lonely Belman (Mosfilm Studio). Directed by Alarcon. It tells about a small shopkeeper in a Latin American country who can be indifferent to evil and to justice.

Justice. Cinema: "Zaryadye" (1972) kvoratskaya Embankment. Metro Ploshchad Noga.

EXHIBITIONS

Central Artists Club (121 Krymskaya Embankment). "Peace All Over the World", an exhibition of posters, cartoons, statuettes, photographs and pictures from the GDR, USSR, and other countries. 11 a.m. to 6 p.m. Monday. Gallery and Cinema Park. Exhibition of Art of the Peoples, (12a Savvovskaya St).

NISSHO IWAI: LINKS IN SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Suburban Gvishani, Vice-Chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, and Mitsuo Ueda, Chairman of the board of directors of the Nishio Iwai company, recently signed a protocol in Moscow for another three years, renewing the agreement on scientific and technological cooperation. In 1972, 13 firms constituting the Nishio Iwai group took part in implementing the agreement. Now there are 22 such firms.

The agreement calls for exchange of scientific and technological data, delegations of specialists as well as joint research and tests, symposiums and seminars.

The partners have recorded great successes in the exchange of licences on a commercial basis. Mitsuo Ueda told an MNI correspondent. Japanese firms have already bought 21 Soviet licences for installations and

processes in ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy, metalworking and hoisting equipment. On their part, over the past four years alone, Soviet enterprises bought nine licences from firms of the Nishio Iwai, specifically processes used in producing tungsten wire, miniature lamps for timepieces, compressors and air-conditioners.

On commercial relations with Soviet organisations, he said that Nishio Iwai came on the Soviet market in the early 60s. It imports Soviet timber, coal, non-ferrous metals, oil and oil products and cotton. The firm's export item is complete plant, specifically for the chemical and oil industry, as well as finished products.

Bilateral trade in 1983 amounted to 526 million dollars, making Nishio Iwai the second biggest Japanese firm trading with the USSR.

DAYS OF GDR FOREIGN TRADE IN KIEV

Kiev recently hosted "Information Days of GDR foreign trade" for nearly 2,000 specialists and scientists from various socialist republics. They heard reports on the most promising areas by representatives of GDR engineering enterprises and institutions which sell several products to the USSR. The Programme director of the Days, I. Will says:

The holding of this event, which is traditional now not only convincingly illustrated the effectiveness of bilateral cooperation in engineering but also showed that new directions and ways for strengthening such links in the future. We visited several enterprises, research establishments and organizations in Kiev and its region. GDR specialists got very valuable responses and recommendations concerning our products, which they will doubtless use in their practical work.

when fulfilling new Soviet orders. All this will promote successful implementation of the recently signed long-term programme for cooperation between the USSR and the GDR in science, technology and production until the year 2000.

Soviet planes for Equatorial Guinea



MERCHANT MARINE CONSULTATIONS

Consultations were held in Moscow between the USSR Minister of Merchant Marine Timofei Gushenko and the Minister of Transport and Communications of Sweden Curt Boström. The ministers exchanged views on the development of cooperation between the two countries in the sphere of sea transport. The sides positively assessed the work of the mixed Soviet-Swedish commission on sea navigation. The ministers also discussed some topical problems of sea shipment subject to international consideration.

Sea transport ensures the shipment of the greater volume of cargoes within the framework of bilateral trade whose value exceeded 800 million rubles last year. Oil and oil products, equipment, chemicals, ferrous scrap and other goods are delivered from the USSR to Sweden by sea. Machinery and equipment, cellulose and agricultural products make up the bulk of the Swedish exports to the USSR.

Ties between the icebreaking services of the Soviet Union and Sweden have been developing successfully. Understanding was reached at a meeting early this year in Stockholm on the expansion of mutual assistance of ships which find themselves in a difficult ice situation and on the exchange of information between captains of icebreakers.

Contacts between the national rescue services have consolidated in the past several years. They hold regular consultations and carry out joint exercises.

PEOPLE, EVENTS, FACTS

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Intourist news

Heiniken beer bar in Moscow

A new hard currency beer bar called after the world-famous Heiniken beer has opened at the National restaurant, 820 barrels of beer arrived in vans from Holland.

Over a week and a half five Dutch specialists recreated an interior of their national tavern of the late 19th and early 20th centuries, and director of the Intourist-National hotel complex Valentin Breyva.

Everything was brought in — from traditional gobelets, lanterns, lamps, decorative plates, which identify the walls, to stained glass panels and equip-

ment for drawing beer. The exceptions are wares by folk Russian masters — Gzhel china and red-gold wooden utensils from Khokhloma (which may be acquired here) and Russian barman trained by their Dutch colleagues.

Already on the first day ten inscriptions appeared in the visitors' book. Here are two of them: It was a good idea to open such a bar. As a permanent guest of the National I am especially glad, wrote a West German businessman, Woldemar A. beer bar in the old and quiet National. A fine beer and also fantastically tasty food, wrote another guest. Unfortunately it is impossible to decipher their names.

Roasted pork, chicken and fillet are served with the beer. The bar is open from noon till midnight every day.

Martina AMAROVA

Contacts and contracts

● Export of Hungarian packaging machinery to the USSR is growing. This year factories in Pecs, Oroshaza and Pomez, as well as other enterprises will deliver: packaging lines, installations, and individual automatic units to the Soviet food industry.

● This year, under contracts between V/O Avioexport and British Lada Cars Ltd, the USSR will sell Britain nearly 18,000 Lada cars. Over the past decade more than 120,000 of these vehicles have been sold in the country.

WEATHER

October 30-November 2

In Moscow, city and region, temperatures will drop to -4°, -6°C for a short period of time. Wet snow is expected. Later, N wind will veer to W; temperatures will rise again to +1°, 5°C at night and +6°, 10°C during the day. Intermittent rains in places.